OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT

HAVING been REPLENISHED with a large assortment of the latest EUROPEAN and AMERICAN NOVELTIES, we are prepared to execute orders for FANCY WORK with neatness and despatch, and at very moderate rates.

'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE.

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

No. 10,307 | 英一千八百九十六年三月四號 | HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1896. | 丙申年正月廿一日 | PRICE, $2.50 PER MONTH.

GOLD MEDALS, PARIS 1878:1889

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS.

Of Highest Quality, & Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

The only Award, Chicago, 1893.

NUMBERS FOR USE BY BANKERS.

Barrel Pens, 128, 226, 262.

Slip Pens, 332, 303, 297, 166, 404, 7,000 In Fine, Medium, and Broad Points.

The New Turned-up Point, 1032.

AGENTS FOR THE *CHINA MAIL*

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, *Clement's Lane, Lombard Street*, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, *Cornhill*. GORDON & GOTCH, *Ludgate Circus*, E.C. BATES HENDY & Co., 37, *Walbrook*, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 160 & 154, *Leadenhall Street*. W. M. WILLS, 151, *Cannon Street*, E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 160, *Fleet Street*.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—MAYENCE, FAVRE & Co., 18, *Rue de la Grange Batelière*.

NEW YORK:—J. STEWART HAYPER, THE CHINESE EVANGELIST OFFICE, 52, *West 22d Street*.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, *San Francisco*.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, *Melbourne and Sydney*.

CEYLON:—W. M. SMITH & Co., THE APOTHECARIES Co., *Colombo*.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—KELLY & WALSH, LTD., *Singapore*.

CHINA:—*Macao*, A. A. DA CRUZ. *Amoy*, N. MOALLE & Co., LIMITED. *Foochow*, HEDDE & Co. *Shanghai*, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH. *Yokohama*, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$10,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....$ 5,750,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....$10,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—

A. McCONACHIE, Esq.—Chairman.

ST. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman

Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving. | J. Kramer, Esq.
G. B. Dodwell, Esq. | D. R. Sassoon, Esq.
M. D. Ezekiel, Esq. | R. Shewan, Esq.
R. M. Gray, Esq. | N. A. Siebs, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—J. P. WADE GARDNER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " "
" 12 " 4 " "

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 15, 1896. 368

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1895. 1515

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors.

D. GILLIES, Esq. | H. STOLTERFOHT, Esq.
CHAN KIT SHAN, Esq. | CHOW TUNG SHANG, Esq.

KWAN HOI CHUEN, Esq.
Chief Manager.
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.
Interest for 12 months Fixed 5 %.

Hongkong, October 23, 1894. 1711

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.
SUBSCRIBED.....£1,125,000.
PAID-UP.....£ 562,500.

Bankers.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the Rate of 2 % per Annum on the Daily Balance.

ON NEW FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 Months.....4 %
For 6 Months.....3½ %
For 3 Months.....2½ %
DEPOSITS RENEWED ON OLD TERMS.

J. W. R. TAYLOR,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, December 18, 1895. 228

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £325,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 % per annum on the Daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 %
" " " 6 " 3½ %
" " " 3 " 2½ %

T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager.

Hongkong, September 16, 1895. 846

SIEN TING,
Surgeon Dentist,
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.

Hongkong, April 2, 1895. 991

Business Notices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

NEW STOCK OF

SAXONY AXMINSTER CENTRE CARPETS and RUGS for Polished Floors.
KENSINGTON CARPETS, Bordered, Fringed and Reversible in every size.
STAIR and HALL CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, MATS and MATTING.
HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY, TABLE LINENS and SERVIETTES.
TAPESTRIES and COVERING FABRICS.
MADRAS MUSLIN, ART MUSLIN and LACE CURTAINS.
BILLIARD CLOTH, CUES, RESTS, TIPS, CHALK and SUNDRIES.
BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS and SPRING MATTRESSES in every size.
BEDDING—OUR OWN MANUFACTURE and GUARANTEED PURE (Special Terms to Hospitals and Institutions).
UPHOLSTERY WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION carried out by EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

SHIPS' UPHOLSTERY A SPECIALITY.

Lane, Crawford & Co.,
Complete House Furnishers.

Hongkong, February 5, 1896. 286

THE HONGKONG BUTCHERY,

Nos. 11, 13 *and* 15, *Central Market.*

TRY OUR

VEAL SAUSAGES, 25 Cents per lb.

BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, 50 Cents per lb.

SHIPPING AND COAST PORT ORDERS WILL HAVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

J. TATAM.

Hongkong, February 11, 1896. 339

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., Ltd.

FIRE-CLAY WORKS, DEEP WATER BAY, HONGKONG.
CEMENT FACTORY, GREEN ISLAND, MACAO.

PORTLAND CEMENT,

GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES AND FITTINGS, GLAZED PAVING BRICKS AND TILES, FIRE BRICKS AND FIRE CLAY, &c., &c.

For Prices and further particulars, apply to

Feb. 1, 1896. SHEWAN & Co., *General Managers.*

NEW MILLINERY.

EX *ERNEST SIMONS.*

TRIMMED HATS,

LATEST STYLES

FROM

PARIS AND LONDON.

383 HONGKONG TRADING Co.

AQUARIUS.

An absolutely Pure

SPARKLING TABLE WATER.

TRADE MARK.

NET.
Per 1 doz. Quarts $1.75, less $0.50 for empties returned $1.25.
Per 1 doz. Pints $1.00, less $0.25 " " $0.75.

Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
15, *Queen's Road.*

194

THRIFTS ENAMEL COMPOSITION,

FOR IRON-WORK, SHIP'S HOLDS, BEAMS, BUNKERS, &c.

ITS ADVANTAGES ARE:—

HAS good covering powers.
One coat is sufficient.
Applied as ordinary paint and dries in a few minutes.
Preserves steel or iron from corrosion and withstands gaseous and atmospheric influences.
Invaluable for lower holds and bunkers.
Presents a highly polished surface of a bright red colour.

Sole Agents for China and Japan,
WATTS & Co.

1677

WALTER W. BREWER.

KROPP'S Celebrated RAZORS and STROPS.
A Splendid $5 TENNIS BAT, Best English-make.
A Large Assortment First-Class TENNIS BATS.
Undersewn Match TENNIS BALLS, $5.50 doz.
Also, AYRES' "Champion" and "Faultless" TENNIS BALLS.
DANCING PUMPS, DANCING SHOES.

Hongkong, February 19, 1896. 389

NOTICE.

GANDE, PRICE & CO.

(OF SHANGHAI),

Wine, Spirit, Ale, Stout and Mineral Water Merchants,

HAVE OPENED A BRANCH HOUSE AT

28, QUEEN'S ROAD.

TRADE MARK.

行洋和源
Hong Name
YUEN WO.

TELEPHONE No. 135.

Samples and Price Lists on Application. 465

"Johannis"

The King of Natural Table Waters.

SUPPLIED BY ROYAL WARRANT. To HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Supplied to the HOUSE OF LORDS and the HOUSE OF COMMONS.

IN BOTTLES AND HALF-BOTTLES.

MIXES equally well with Wines, Spirits, Milk, Fruit Syrups and Lime Juice.

SOLE AGENTS for South China and Philippines,
WATTS & Co.,
1st Queen Street, Hongkong.

1171

Business Notices.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED,

HONGKONG HOTEL—PRAYA.

Sole Eastern Agents for:

Snowdon, Sons & Co. 'Snowdrift' Manufactures. | *The New Wire Wove Roofing Co.*
Sphinctor Grip Armoured Hose. | *The Aluminium & General Foundry Co.*

BELL'S Special ENGINE and CYLINDER OILS



Have given excellent results wherever tried.

352 W. JACKSON, *Manager.*

For Comfort For Convenience

THE

HONGKONG HOTEL

Is unsurpassed in the

FAR EAST.

392

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on the DATES named:—

FOR.	STEAMSHIP.	CAPTAIN.	DATE.
LONDON.....	*Borneo*.....	L. M. WIBMER, R.N.R....	Noon, 5th March.
SHANGHAI.....	*Kaisar-i-Hind*.....	O. L. DANIEL.....	About 9th March.
S'HAI, N'SAKI, KOBE & Y'AMA.	*Shanghai*.....	J. COWIE, R.N.R.....	About 11th March.
LONDON, &c.....	*Mirzapore**.....	J. R. LENDON, R.N.R....	Noon, 12th March.
STRAITS & B'BAY.	*Brindisi*†.....	R. A. PETERS.....	About 13th March.
JAPAN.....	*Ancona*.....	W. D. MUDIE.....	Noon, 13th March.
LONDON.....	*Bombay*.....	R. J. SLEEMAN.....	About 20th March.

* See Special Advertisement.
† Calling at COLOMBO, if sufficient inducement offers.

For Freight or Passage, and further Particulars, apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, March 4, 1896. ALF. WOOLLEY, *Acting Superintendent.* 464

W. POWELL & Co.

JUST LANDED.

NEW STOCK OF LADIES' CORSETS.

PRIMA DONNA, TENNIS, RIVAL, ZEFFOLETE, MILTON, BRIDES MAID CALCUTTA, COMPRESSOR, ZZ, &c., &c.
NURSING CORSETS, CHILDREN'S CORSETS,
STAY BANDS, SANITARY TOWELS, &c., &c.

W. POWELL & Co.

Hongkong, February 25, 1896. 438

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

"VINOLIA" IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other Soap has received such high awards as "VINOLIA" SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

VINOLIA SOAPS—All Prices. VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS and CAKES.
VINOLIA CREAM (For Itching, Face Spots, &c.), and VINOLIA POWDER (For the Complexion).

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"First in Purity."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"Has a charm which makers of artificial aerated waters do not even dream of."
MORNING ADVERTISER.

SOLE AGENTS:
CARLOWITZ & CO.
HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, CANTON, TIENTSIN, AND HANKOW.

Business Notices.

A WORD TO THE WISE!

The Safest and Surest Protector against Plague, Fevers, Small-pox, Cholera, and other Infectious Diseases.

ESSETS FLUID,

THE STRONGEST KNOWN

DISINFECTANT,

GERMICIDE, ANTISEPTIC AND DEODORISER,

NON-POISONOUS.

Endorsed and recommended by the Highest Medical, Scientific, and Sanitary Authorities.

WATKINS & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
66, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. 402

Auctions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
No. 60.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of SALE of CROWN LAND by PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held on the Spot, on MONDAY, the 9th day of March, 1896, at 4 p.m., are published for general information.

By Command,
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1896. 475

Particulars and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of March, 1896, at 4 p.m., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 999 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. N.	S.	E.	W.	Square feet.	Contents in	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
	Inland		ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.			$	$
1	Lot No. 1,671	Bowrington	100	100	100	100	10,000	150	5,000	

Intimations.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified that the SALE of MATERIAL within the RESUMED AREA of TAITSINGSHAN published in Government Notification No. 67 of the 20th February is hereby CANCELLED.

By Command,
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1896. 492

JUST LANDED.

FRESH SWISS MILK, @ $2.60.
AUSTRA. STREAKY BACON, @ 45c.
AUSTRA. ICEBERG BRAND BUTTER, @ 62c.
5 % *DISCOUNT FOR CASH.*

H. RUTTONJEE,
13, *D'Aguilar Street.*

Hongkong, March 3, 1896. 488

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

WORKS RELATING TO JAPAN.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOK TO JAPAN.
Keiling's Guide to Japan.
Senton Karr's Handy Guide Book to Japan.
Things Japanese, by Basil Hall Chamberlain.
Handbook of Colloquial Japanese, by Basil Hall Chamberlain.
Japonica, by Sir Edward Arnold.
Japan and it's Art, by Marcus B. Huish.
Old World Japan, by F. Rinder.
Religion of Japan, by W. E. Griffis.
The Japs at Home, by Douglas Sladen.
Japan as we saw it, by Bicheratteth.
Rambles in Japan, by Canon Tristram.
Grammar of Japanese Written Language, by W. G. Aston.
On Shore leave to Japan, by Capt. Younghusband.
Rambles through Japan without a Guide, by Albert Tracy.
China-Japan War, by Vladimir.
IN THE PRESS
Handbook of the Japanese Language.

Hongkong, February 28, 1896. 468

CRESOL-BLACKHEAD.

MOST EFFECTIVE AND BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR TIMBER *against* Decay, Dry Rot and White Ants, etc.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
Soap and Soda Factory.

Hongkong, February 10, 1896. 398

CREOLIN-BLACKHEAD.

MOST RELIABLE ANTISEPTIC, MOST EFFECTIVE DISINFECTANT, DEODORISER AND GERMICIDE.

Unsurpassed as a hygienic medium for Public Places, Domestic Use, Sick Rooms, Water Closets, Drains, etc.

ABSOLUTELY NON-POISONOUS NOR CAUSTIC.

Use from 2 to 4 teaspoonsfull in a quart of water.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
Soap and Soda Factory.

Hongkong, February 10, 1896. 399

Intimations.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Ordinary Annual General MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED, will be held at the Bank's PREMISES, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of March, at Noon.

The Transfer BOOKS and REGISTER of SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th day of February to 7th day of March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 19, 1896. 397

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a STATEMENT of BUSINESS CONTRIBUTED during the Half Year ended 31st December 1895 on or before the 31st Inst., on which date the Accounts will be CLOSED.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. COOKE.
Acting General Manager.

Hongkong, March 2, 1896. 474

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED PLEASANT, airy situation.

Particulars to
'A. B. C.,'
China Mail Office.

Hongkong, February 10, 1896. 323

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Society's HEAD OFFICE, No. 4 Praya, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 12th March, 1896, at Noon, to consider and if thought fit to pass the following Special Resolution:—

That in Article 91 the words 'Seven thousand dollars' be eliminated, and in place thereof the words 'Twelve thousand dollars' be inserted.

Should the Resolution be duly passed it will be submitted for Confirmation to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, February 25, 1896. 442

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Twelfth Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's OFFICE, No. 9 Praya Central, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 21st March, at Twelve o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers, for the year ending 31st December, 1895, declaring a Dividend, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 21st Instant, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, March 2, 1896. 465

RALEIGH CYCLE COMPANY, LIMITED.

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE *at Low Prices,*
A SMALL NUMBER OF THE
RALEIGH CYCLE Co.'s BICYCLES,
Weight 36 lbs.

Orders taken for all kinds of Cycles manufactured by the above Company.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
Duddell Street.

Hongkong, February 11, 1896. 331

CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.,
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers, Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
VOIGTLANDER'S CELEBRATED BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.
RITCHIE'S LIQUID AND OTHER COMPASSES.
ADMIRALTY & IMRAY CHARTS.
NAUTICAL BOOKS.
English SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
Christofle & Co.'s ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY in great variety.
DIAMONDS
AND
DIAMOND JEWELLERY.
A Splendid Collection of the Latest London Patterns, at very moderate prices. 734

To-day's Advertisements.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

TERM BEGINS SATURDAY, 7TH INST., AT 9 A.M.

BOYS, Accompanied by PARENTS or GUARDIANS, should present themselves in the HALL, at 9 a.m.

FOR ADMISSION, FRIDAY, 6th.
FOR RE-ADMISSION, THURSDAY, 5th.

GEO. H. BATESON WRIGHT, D.D., *Head Master.*

Hongkong, March 4, 1896. 496

REPORTER WANTED.

WANTED—REPORTER for Daily Evening Paper; must be able to take accurate SHORT-HAND NOTES, READ PROOFS, and make himself generally useful in OFFICE WORK.

Apply with References and stating Salary.

'W. Z.,'
c/o *China Mail* Office.

4th March, 1896. 500

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby informed that at the General Meeting held in London recently, a FINAL DIVIDEND of 3 % was declared on the Company's PREFERENCE SHARES for the Six Months ending 31st December last, making 6 % IN ALL.

A DIVIDEND of 6 % per Annum was also declared on the Company's ORDINARY SHARES.

The DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be READY on the 12th March.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company are CLOSED from this date until the 12th March, inclusive.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, March 4, 1896. 503

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

Adjustment of Bonus for the Year 1895.

CONTRIBUTORS to the above Office are requested to Furnish the Undersigned with a LIST of their CONTRIBUTIONS for the year ending 31st December, 1895, in Order that the DISTRIBUTION of BONUS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31ST DAY OF MARCH INSTANT, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *General Agents,*
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

Hongkong, March 4, 1896. 499

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 10th March, 1896, at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

(For Sundry Accounts),

comprising :—

TAPESTRY-COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE.
CANTON BLACKWOOD TABLE and STANDS.
MARBLE-TOP CENTRE and SIDE TABLES.
OVERMANTELS, PICTURES, CARPET and RUGS.
GLASS BOOK-CASE with DESK, and WRITING TABLE.
EXTENSION DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, DINNER WAGGONS, CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED WARE.
DOUBLE BRASS BEDSTEAD, DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BEDSTEADS.
DOUBLE and SINGLE WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS DOORS, DRESSING TABLE and MARBLE-TOP WASHSTAND.
ONE JINRICKSHA.
&c., &c., &c.

Also,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
JAPANESE WARE,
comprising :—
VASES, JARS, PLATES, TEA SETS, ENAMELLED WARE, BRONZES and ORNAMENTS.

And
AN INVOICE OF
FRAMED OLEOGRAPHS.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

Hongkong, March 4, 1896. 501

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M. NAVAL STOREKEEPER, to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 11th day of March, 1896, at Noon, at H.M. Naval Yard,—

SUNDRY
NAVAL AND VICTUALLING
CONDEMNED STORES,
comprising :—
OLD IRON, PAPER STUFF, RAGS, CANVAS, CLOTHING, IMPLEMENTS,
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Government Auctioneer.*

Hongkong, March 4, 1896. 502

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMER *BRINDISI.*

FROM BOMBAY & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed *at their risk* in the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY'S GODOWNS at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This Vessel brings on Cargo :—
From MADRAS ex s.s. *Sirsa.*

Goods not cleared by the 11th Inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns and notice of same given to the Undersigned, on or before the 13th Instant, after which no Claims will be recognized.

A. WOOLLEY, *Acting Superintendent.*

Hongkong, March 4, 1896. 495

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination.	*Vessels.*	*Agents.*	*Date of Leaving.*
Foochow	Kashing (s)	Butterfield & Swire	March 6.
Japan	Ancona (s)	P. & O. S. N. Co.	March 13, at noon.
London, v. Suez Canal	Glenfruin (s)	Jardine, Matheson & Co	March 5, at 4 p.m.
London, v. Suez Canal	Diomed (s)	Butterfield & Swire	March 5.
London, v. Suez Canal	Tantalus (s)	Butterfield & Swire	March 14.
London & Ports of Call	Mirzapore (s)	P. & O. S. N. Co.	March 12, at noon.
London	Borneo (s)	P. & O. S. N. Co.	March 5, at noon.
London	Bombay (s)	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About March 20.
N'saki, Kobé & Y'hama	Carmarthenshire (s)	Dodwell, Carlill & Co.	March 7.
New York, v. Suez Canal	Queen Olga (s)	Shewan & Co.	About March 15.
S. Francisco, v. Japan	Coptic (s)	O. & O. S. S. Co.	March 6, daylight.
S. Francisco, v. Japan	City of Rio de Janeiro (s)	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	March 12, at noon.
San Francisco	Brodick Castle	Shewan & Co.	Quick despatch.
San Francisco	Queen Elizabeth	Shewan & Co.	Quick despatch.
San Francisco	Coloma	Shewan & Co.	Quick despatch.
Sandakan and Kudat	Centaur (s)	Butterfield & Swire	March 5, at 10 a.m.
Shanghai	Adowa (s)	Dodwell, Carlill & Co.	March 5, at 3 p.m.
Shanghai	Paoting (s)	Butterfield & Swire	March 7, at 3 p.m.
Shanghai	Peiyang (s)	Siemssen & Co.	March 7, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai	Kaisar-i-Hind (s)	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About March 9.
S'hai, N'ki, K'bé & Y'ma	Shanghai (s)	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About March 11.
S'pore, Havre & H'burg	Oceana (s)	Siemssen & Co.	March 6, at 4 p.m.
S'pre, H'vre, B'men, &c.	Dorothea Rickmers (s)	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	March.
S'pore, M'les, H'vre & H'g	Senta (s)	Siemssen & Co.	About March 14.
S'pore, P'nang & B'bay	Letimbro (s)	Carlowitz & Co.	March 5, at noon.
Straits and Bombay	Brindisi (s)	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About March 12.
Sydney & Melbourne	Guthrie (s)	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	About March 15.
Tacoma (Wash.), &c.	Hankow (s)	Nor. P'fic S. S. & R. Co.	March 10, at noon.
Tientsin, via Swatow	Kweiyang (s)	Butterfield & Swire	March 5, at noon.
Trieste, &c.	Maria Teresa (s)	Sander & Co.	About March 7.
Vancouver (B.C.), &	Empress of Japan (s)	Canadian P'fic R. Co.	March 18, at noon.
Victoria (B.C.), &c.	Chittagong (s)	Shewan & Co.	March 14.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).

The Steamship *Adowa,* Captain OWENS, will be despatched for the above Port at 3 p.m. TO-MORROW, the 5th March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, March 4, 1896. 436

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

(Calling at NAPLES *for landing Passengers if sufficient inducement offers).*

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN.)

The Steamship *Oceana,* Capt. H. FORMES, will be despatched for the above Ports on the 6th March, at 4 p.m., instead of as previously advertised.

This Steamer has superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, March 4, 1896. 257

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship *Peiyang,* Capt. TH. LEHMANN, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 7th Inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1896. 497

FOR SINGAPORE, MARSEILLES, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN).

The Steamship *Senta,* Capt. T. VOSS, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 14th Instant.

For Freight, apply to

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

Hongknog, March 4, 1896. 498

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 3:—

Brindisi, British steamer, 2,265, R. A. Peters, Bombay Feb. 15, and Singapore 26, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

March 4:—

Fooksang, British steamer, from Canton.

Oceana, German str., 1,715, H. Formes, Kobe February 27, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Eton, British steamer, 1,907, Brophing, Moji February 29, Coal.—MELCHERS & Co.

Choysang, British steamer, 1,194, W. E. Sawer, Shanghai February 29, and Swatow March 3, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Amara, British steamer, 1,566, W. Smith, Chinkiang February 28, Rice and Nuts.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Borneo, British steamer, 2,943, L. M. Wibmor, R.N.R., Yokohama February 19, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Cosmopolit, German steamer, 552, A. Holtz, Swatow March 3, General.—DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP Co.

Woosung, British steamer, from Canton.

Swatow, German str., 631, H. Brorsen, Haiphong March 2, Ballast.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Triumph, German steamer, 700, Miller, Pakhoi March 1, Hoihow 3, General.—J. JEBSEN & Co.

Activ, Danish steamer, 355, N. W. Storm, Pakhoi March 1, and Hoihow 3, General.—A. R. MARTY.

Oslo, Norwegian steamer, 778, Chr. Pedersen, Saigon February 28, Rice.—WIELER & Co.

DEPARTURES.

March 4:—

Kriemhild, for Yokohama.
Nagato Maru, for Shanghai.
Invertay, for Saigon.
Doris, for Saigon.
Oceanien, for Europe, &c.
Bellona, for Singapore and Hamburg.
Hailoong, for Swatow.
Tai Yick, for Swatow.
Ching Ping, for Tientsin.
Ausmor, for Kobe.
Woosung, for Swatow.
Choysang, for Canton.

CLEARED.

Phra Chom Klao, for Bangkok.
Kweiyang, for Swatow.
Centaur, for Kudat and Sandakan.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Brindisi,* from Bombay, &c., 155 Chinese.

Per *Oceana,* from Kobe, Mr Wood, Mr and Mrs Goffinet, and Mr Thiel.

Per *Choysang,* from Shanghai, &c., Mr Beattie, and 25 Chinese.

Per *Borneo,* for London: from Yokohama, Miss Edwards, and Mr Yatagawa; from Kobe, Miss Stuart Edwards, Mrs H. Lucas, (3) Misses Lucas, Mr O. Lucas, Master J. Lucas, Rev. and Mrs Swann and 3 children, Miss Tyson, 3 native servants, Mrs W. H. Sale and 2 children, Misses Swann and H. Spicer; from Shanghai, Mrs Bremner, 3 children and native servant, Miss Stewart, Miss Alice Jamieson, Lieut. and Mrs Simpson, 2 children and maid, and Mr MacCallum; from Amoy, Dr. and Mrs Howie and 2 children, Miss Barnett, Rev. and Mrs J. McGowan and 5 daughters, and Miss Muller.

Per *Triumph,* from Pakhoi, &c., 42 Chinese.

Per *Activ,* from Pakhoi, &c., 33 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Hailoong,* for Swatow, 1 European, and 200 Chinese.

Per *Doris,* for Saigon, 1 European.

Per *Oceanien,* from Hongkong: for Saigon, Messrs Oerton, T. C. Hutchins, Rev. Barlier, Rev. B. Brunel, and Mr and Mrs E. Meyer; for Singapore, Mr and Mrs Georg Devsky, and Mr Jules Bloch; for Colombo, Mr A. Jensen; for Port Said, Mr Guido Eckhardt; for Marseilles, Mr A. G. Stokes, Mrs Ruff, Mrs Lafrentz, Mrs Wadman, Miss Crorselles, Mr and Mrs Dubuffet, Messrs Miguet, Eyssaric and Gueret, and 47 French Sailors.

TO DEPART.

Per *Kweiyang,* for Swatow, 200 Chinese.

Per *Centaur,* for Sandakan, 4 Europeans, and 20 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Choysang* reports: Had light variable winds from Shanghai to Turnabout; from thence to Swatow, dense fog and light winds; Swatow to port, strong N.E. wind and clear weather.

The British steamer *Amara* reports: Had fine weather to Cape Turnabout; then thick fog and strong Easterly winds into port.

The British steamer *Borneo* reports: Had fine clear weather throughout.

The German steamer *Swatow* reports: From Tonkin Gulf to Hainan Straits, fog; from St. Johns to port, fresh N.E. wind, with rain.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For KUDAT & SANDAKAN.—
Per *Centaur,* at 9.30 a.m., on Thursday, the 5th inst.

For SWATOW & TIENTSIN.—
Per *Kweiyang,* at 11.30 a.m., on Thursday, the 5th inst.

For SINGAPORE, PENANG & BOMBAY.—
Per *Letimbro,* at 11.30 a.m., on Thursday, the 5th March.

For KOBE & YOKOHAMA.—
Per *Benalder,* at 11.30 a.m., on Thursday, the 5th inst.

For SINGAPORE.—
Per *Borneo,* at 11.30 a.m., on Thursday, the 5th inst.
Per *Glenfruin,* at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 5th March.
Per *Oceana,* at 3.30 p.m., on Friday, the 6th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—
Per *Fooksang,* at 11.30 a.m., on Thursday, the 5th inst.
Per *Adowa,* at 11.30 a.m., on Thursday, the 5th inst.
Per *Kashing,* at 2.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 5th inst.
Per *Peiyang,* at 3.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 7th inst.

For SAIGON.—
Per *Jacob Diederichsen,* at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 5th inst.

For SOURABAYA.—
Per *Rhodora,* at 4.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 5th inst.

For BANGKOK.—
Per *Brunhilde,* at 4.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 5th inst.
Per *Phra Chom Klao,* at 9.30 a.m. on Friday, the 6th inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—

The United States Mail Packet *Coptic* will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 5th March, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—

4.30 P.M. Registry ceases.
5.00 P.M. Post Office closes.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.92	30.14	29.12
Temperature	70	66	58
Humidity ...	74	87	93
Direction of Wind ...	WNW	ENE	—
Force ...	1	6	0
Weather ...	b	od	od
Rain ...	—	—	—

Highest open air temperature on the 3rd.........73
Lowest open air temperature on the 3rd.........68

F. G. FIGG, *First Assistant.*

Hongkong Observatory, March 4, 1896.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

10 a.m.—*Centaur* leaves for S'dakan, &c.
Noon.—*Letimbro* leaves for Bombay, &c.
Noon.—*Kweiyang* leaves for Tientsin, &c.
Noon.—*Borneo* leaves for London.
3 p.m.—*Adowa* leaves for Shanghai.
4 p.m.—*Glenfruin* leaves for London.
Diomed leaves for London.

Miscellaneous.

Goods per *Chelydra* undelivered after 4 p.m. landed.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, March 7:—
9 a.m.—Re-opening of Queen's College.
Noon.—Meeting of Shareholders of The National Bank of China, Ltd., at the Bank's Premises.
Goods per Steamer *Salazie* unclaimed after Noon subject to rent.
Goods per *Kriemhild* undelivered after this date subject to rent.
Transfer Books of The Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., closed from this date to 21st Instant.

MONDAY, March 9:—
4 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Bowrington.

TUESDAY, March 10:—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Sundry Household Furniture, &c., at Mr J. M. Armstrong's.
Goods per *Spondilus* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, March 11:—
Noon.—Auction of Sundries at H. M. Naval Yard.
Goods per *Brindisi* not cleared after 4 p.m. subject to rent.

THURSDAY, March 12:—
Noon.—Meeting of Shareholders of The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., at the Society's Head Office.

SATURDAY, March 21:—
Noon.—Meeting of Shareholders of The Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., at the Company's Office.

TUESDAY, March 31:—
Statement of Business with the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., to be sent in before this date.
List of Contributions to the Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., to be sent in before this date.

Exchange.

HONGKONG, March 4, 1896.

On London—	
Bank, Wire, ...	2/2⅜
" On demand, ...	2/2⅜
" 30 days' sight, ...	—
" 4 months' sight, ...	2/2½
Credits, 4 " " ...	2/2¾
Documentary, 4 months' sight, ...	2/2⅝
On Paris—	
On demand, ...	2.76
Credits, 4 months' sight, ...	2.81½
On Berlin—Demand, ...	2.24
On New York—	
On demand, ...	—
Credits, 60 days' sight, ...	—
On Bombay—	
Wire, ...	179
On demand, ...	179½
On Calcutta—	
Wire, ...	179
On demand, ...	179½
On Shanghai—	
On demand, ...	71⅝
30 days' sight, private paper ...	72⅜
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	$47 50
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	$ 8.93
Silver (per oz.) ...	31½d.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Wines and Spirits.

ALL these are selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in wood and bottled by ourselves thus saving all intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply the best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

PRICE LISTS, with Full Details, to be had on Application.

PORT after removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner Wines of very superior Vintages. All are true Xeres Wines.

CLARET.—Our Clarets, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currants, as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY.—All our Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKY marked 'E' is universally popular, and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, January 9, 1896. 75

BIRTH.

On the 4th Inst., at No. 4, Blue Buildings (the residence of her mother, Mrs. Ruchwaldy), the Wife of C. E. A. PFANKUCHEN, C.I.M.C., of a Son.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.35 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1896.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD BOUND:—*Ashdown,* January 21; *Dorothea Rickmers, Elektra,* 28; *Benlarig, Australia,* Feb. 7; *Menelaus,* 14; *Teenkai,* 15; *Niobe, Energia, Preussen,* 18; *Canton, Glenfalloch, Yarra, Harrow,* 21; *Maple Branch, Palamed,* 25; *Maria Valerie, Kintuck, Pio IX,* 28.

HOMEWARD BOUND:—*Malacca, Euplectela,* Jan. 17; *Ceylon,* 28; *Scandia,* Feb. 4; *Polyphemus, Romulus,* 11; *Pakling, Mazagon, Pectan,* 18; *Glenfarg, Japan,* 25; *Benlomond, Karlsruhe, Clam, Natal,* 28.

Mails.

The N. L. s.s. *Preussen,* with the GERMAN MAIL dated Berlin, Feb. 10, left Colombo on Saturday, Feb. 29, and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, 11th March.

The P. M. s. s. *City of Rio de Janeiro,* with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Nagasaki, on the 6th Feb.

The N. P. s.s. Co.'s s.s. *Strathnevis* left Tacoma for Hongkong, via usual ports of call, on Friday, the 14th Feb.

The O. & O. s. s. *Gaelic,* with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama and Nagasaki, on the 15th Feb.

The P. M. S. S. *City of Peking,* with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Honolulu, Yokohama and Nagasaki, on the 25th Feb.

The N. P. S. Co.'s s.s. *Hankow* arrived at Yokohama from Tacoma, on the 25th Feb., with damage to machinery, and will be delayed there for some weeks.

The N. P. s.s. *Tacoma* sailed from Tacoma for Hongkong, via usual Japan ports of call, on Sunday, the 1st inst.

Steamers Expected.

The s. s. *Glenshiel,* from Antwerp, London and Straits, left Singapore for this port on the afternoon of Feb. 29—expected here on or about March 6.

The s. s. *Carmarthenshire* left Singapore on Feb. 29, and is due here about the 6th March.

The D. D. R. steamer *Aglaia,* from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port on Feb. 28, and may be expected here on or about the 6th March.

The China Mutual Company's Steamer *Pingsuey,* from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port on the morning of March 1, and may be expected here on or about March 7.

The P. & O. s. s. *Shanghai* left Singapore for this port at 8 a.m. on the 3rd inst.

The N. Y. K. steamer *Idzumi Maru,* from Bombay, left Tuticorin on the 22nd Feb.

The P. & O. s.s. *Hydaspes* left Bombay for this port on 25th Feb.

Latest Advices.

The P. & O. s. s. *Kaisar-i-Hind,* with the ENGLISH MAIL of Feb. 7, left Singapore on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., at 4 p.m., and may be expected here about 8 a.m. on Monday, the 9th inst. This Packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on Jan. 2.

The *Empress of China* left Vancouver for Hongkong on the 2nd inst.

The s.s. *Lightning,* from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port on the afternoon of the 3rd inst.

The P. & O. s.s. *Mazagon,* from China, arrived at London on the morning of the 3rd inst.

CHEVALIER de Kontski is touring in Batavia.

A MARINE Court will be held at the Harbour Office to-morrow, at 10.30 a.m., to enquire into the loss of the British Barque *Lynnwood.*

THE British Consul at Tamsui having been removed to another port, Mr R. de B. Layard of the British Consulate, Yokohama, has gone to Tamsui to act as Consul pending the arrival of a new Consul.

DIPHTHERIA has broken out at Yokohama, where there have been many deaths, and the disease is reported to be epidemic at Miyoshicho, where many children of from three to nine years of age have died.

AT the Magistracy to-day, two Chinamen were fined $10 each, with the alternative of twenty-one days' imprisonment, for being in possession of seven hundred rounds of revolver ammunition without licences.

IT is stated that, on account of the strong objection raised by Sir Charles Mitchell, Governor of the Straits Settlements, to the last execution in public, the sentence of death passed at the last Assizes upon a Chinaman, unless commuted, will be carried out within the precincts of the gaol there.

WE understand (says the *Straits Times*) that the proposed vote of $250,000 from the Straits Government for the improvement of Penang harbour is not, as has been implied, intended to be a vote on account. It is, we are told, intended to be a first and final vote.

THE course for the ninth race of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, to be sailed on Sunday, March 8, will be:—From the Police Pier, Kowloon, round Channel Rocks, Kowloon Rocks, Dingby off Pier, leaving all to port (twice round); 13 miles. There will be a race for the handicap class.

THE Russian cruiser *Vladimir Monomach* arrived at Singapore on the 25th Feb. The Singapore authorities have been acquainted with the *penchant* of the *Vladimir Monomach's* officers for port sketching, and will probably see to it that no liberties are taken with the fortifications in the Equatorial Colony.

W. ROBINSON & Co.'s Pianos are guaranteed for the climate. Pianos Repaired equal to new.

THE *Dorothea Rickmers,* the latest addition to the Rickmers fleet, arrived in Singapore on the 25th Feb., on her way to the Far East.

THE troops at Singapore are to be mobilised on the 6th and 7th inst. for a camp and sham fight on the estate of Pasir Ris, lent by Mr E. Nathan.

THE letter from 'An Old Resident' regarding the sale of building material from plague-infected houses is held over till to-morrow in consequence of the pressure on our space to-day.

THE s.s. *Strathleven* will sail from Hongkong on the 10th, for Tacoma, via usual ports of call, instead of the s.s. *Hankow* which has been delayed at Yokohama, through an accident to her machinery.

IN their weekly share report, dated 3rd March, Messrs Chater and Vernon state:—Business during the week under review has been somewhat brisker and rates in most cases show a further rise. The market closes strong.

AT the Magistracy to-day Dr Clark, the Medical Officer of Health, prosecuted five house proprietors for maintaining covers over the backyards of their premises thereby obstructing the light. A penalty of $15 was imposed on each of the proprietors.

THE troops quartered at Kowloon had a Field Day on Tuesday. The Hongkong Regiment and detachments of the Rifle Brigade and Artillery took part in the evolutions, and the brisk cannonading and rifle practice with blank cordite made Kowloon a nice place to be out of during the greater part of the day.

*** IN consequence of the acceleration of the French mail steamers and their early departure from Hongkong it would be as well for subscribers to the *Overland China Mail* to send addresses to the office of the *China Mail* so that delay may be avoided and home readers may not be disappointed by receiving their copies irregularly.

WE learn that the agents of the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company Limited (Messrs Holliday, Wise & Co.) have just received a telegram stating that a highly satisfactory general meeting of the Company was held in London recently, at which it was decided to declare a final dividend of 3%, making 6% in all for last year, on the preference shares, and also a dividend of 6% on the ordinary shares, each dividend to be payable on the 12th inst. The Company has also been able to set aside £30,000 to the 'depreciation and reserve' fund, being the same amount as last year.

A CONSIGNMENT of Bangkok newspapers, dated January 14, 15 and 16, has just reached us on this the 4th day of March, 1896. The papers are duly stamped and come from different offices. Of course, the delay in delivery could not have occurred in Hongkong, and we do not suppose it is possible for a mail-bag to be 'over-carried,' so we are forced to the conclusion that there is something rotten in the Postal Service of Siam. We are now waiting for the fast and powerful *Strathnevis* to 'roll up' towards the close of the present century with our Tacoma exchanges, dated some short time after the flood, and then our cup of happiness will be complete.

LAST night an exceedingly enjoyable dance was given by the European staff of the China Sugar Refinery. In spite of the fact that it was mail night there was a large attendance of invited guests, for whose reception and entertainment the most ample accommodation had been made. The Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving and Mrs Bell-Irving were present during the earlier part of the evening, as well as several others of the head office staff of Messrs Jardine, Matheson and Co. For the dance, 'an upper room' in the Refinery had been cleared and transmogrified. Its pillars were encircled in drapery, and from walls and pillars, both in the dancing room and the supper room, as well as in the passages and cloak rooms, were tastefully draped in well-designed groups of nationals flags. Nothing could have exceeded the kindness of the Refinery staff, who had constituted themselves into a comprehensive committee, and it is no exaggeration of terms to say that the dance will rank as one of the most successful of the season fast drawing to a close. The programme was varied and popular, the supper and other refreshments were supplied with that liberality which always characterises the China Sugar Refinery staff, and no effort was spared which was likely to conduce to the enjoyment of the large assemblage.

THE *Straits Times* starts a cholera scare on information from Penang that there had been six deaths there in a few days from Asiatic cholera. It argues for publicity in a manner which has a particular bearing upon the putting of Hongkong in quarantine:—'The second argument against publicity is purely commercial, inasmuch as it turns upon the fact that, if a port be known to be infected with cholera, shipping may be diverted from it, or shipping that does sail from it may be subjected to quarantine at other ports. The answer to that argument is that the franker course to be adopted by any Government is to give the fullest publicity to the state of the public health, and to let foreign ports take precautions if they choose.' It is well to note, and we do so with regret, that the death-rate at Singapore itself is exceptionally high at the present time, or was on the 26th February. Taking everything into account—cholera cases at Penang, plague cases at Hongkong, an exceptionally high death-rate at Singapore,—and the *Straits Times,* perhaps it is not to be wondered at that the Singapore authorities have got into a state of 'blue funk,' and this would explain their precipitancy in imposing quarantine against Hongkong. Have they done the same against Deli, Calcutta and Penang where cholera is known to be prevalent?

ALLISON Pianos, Art Models, very fine, $400/450; Cabin Pianos, small but excellent, $175/220.—W. Robinson & Co.

TO-MORROW afternoon, on the Happy Valley, the Hongkong Football Club will play F Company of Rifle Brigade. Kick-off at 4.45 p.m. The Club team will be:—D. Wood, goal; J. G. Gillingham and C. T. Kew, backs; H. W. Looker, F. H. Kew, and H. W. Slade, halves; G. D. Campbell, H.K.R., C. M. Firth, P. G. Davies, R.A., R. F. Lammert, and E. C. Rowecroft, H.K.R., forwards.

THE *China Gazette* of the 27th Feb. says:—The English mail steamer *Rosetta* having made an uncommonly fast run up from Hongkong, arrived at Woosung at 9.30 this morning, several hours sooner than was expected, and consequently the tender *Gutzlaf* was not there to meet her—had not, in fact, left Shanghai. Most of the passengers, including a strong contingent of Shanghai sporting men who were returning after the Hongkong Races, came up to town on the *Normand,* but the mail-bags were not landed here till 2 p.m. when the *Sampson* brought them up.

QUARANTINE AT BATAVIA.

We have received the following communication from Mr F. J. Badeley, Assistant Colonial Secretary:—I am desired to inform you that the following telegram was received from Batavia this afternoon:—

"Colonial Secretary, Hongkong.—Hongkong declared infected.—Consul."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE 'CHINA MAIL.']

LONDON, March 2, 1896.

THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

The House of Representatives has passed the resolution in favour of recognising the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, which has already been passed by the Senate, without any alterations.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Senate has passed a bill allowing for an increase of one thousand men for the navy, to enlist the naval militia, if necessary, and to charter transports.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

Mr Goschen, introducing the Navy Estimates, said that provision would be made for an increase of 5,000 men, five battle-ships, thirteen cruisers and twenty-eight torpedo boat destroyers, to be completed by 1899 at a cost of £10,000,000. He asks for £850,000 for guns and ammunition, and for the construction of three new docks at Gibraltar at a cost of £2,225,000. Total outlay required £14,000,000. He said that these estimates should not be considered provocative but merely as self-defensive.

[We fancy there must be some mistake in these figures. No one ever anticipated three Docks at Gibraltar. Perhaps one of them is intended for Hongkong, and the other for somewhere else.—ED. *C.M.*]

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

CENTENARY CELEBRATION IN HONGKONG.

A public meeting was held in the City Hall this afternoon to celebrate the Centenary of the London Missionary Society. There was a large attendance, but probably the inclemency of the weather had the effect of preventing many who sympathise with missionary work from attending. His Honour Mr W. M. Goodman, Acting Chief Justice, presided. Amongst those present were:—Bishop Burdon, Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Colonial Secretary, Hon. Dr Ho Kai, Hon. T. H. Whitehead, Rev. Dr Chalmers, Rev. T. W. Pearce, Rev. G. J. Williams, Rev. W. Musson, Mr Wong Shing, Commander Risk, R.N., Dr J. C. Thomson, Mr Canter, R.N., Mr D. W. Crawford, Mr Whiting, Mr Granville Sharp, Mr Norton Kyshe, Rev. C. Bennett, Lieut. Kelsall, R.E., &c.

His Honour Mr W. M. Goodman (the Chairman) said—Ladies and Gentlemen, some time ago, a deputation of gentlemen interested in the subject of Mission work called upon me and asked me to take the chair at a Public Meeting to be held in Hongkong to commemorate the centenary of the London Missionary Society. They told me that the meeting would be neither political nor sectarian in character and that it would be attended by representatives of various Societies interested in Missionary enterprise. Now, although I was unaware of any special reason why I should have been selected to fill so prominent a position on such an occasion, I felt that, at all events, the deputation was conferring a great honour upon me in making the request and sympathizing with the object of this meeting. I accordingly agreed to do as they desired. When, however, I came to refer to the programme of proceedings which the promoters of the meeting had drawn up, I found the first item was 'Introductory Speech by the Chairman,' and then, I must say, I felt some considerable diffidence, because it appeared I was desired to address you in the presence of men whose knowledge and experience of Missions and of Mission Work must be so vastly greater than my own. But, indeed, a man must have a very cold heart and a very dull imagination if he can find nothing at all to say as he stands mentally contemplating the hundred years of life and work of the venerable London Missionary Society. It is the Society that sent men like Nott and John Williams to the South Seas, men like Robert Moffat and David Livingstone to Africa, men like Doctor Morrison and Dr Legge to China, aye, and hundreds of others who devoted their lives to the unselfish pursuit of what they deemed their duty to their fellow-creatures. It would be strange if any man could study without emotion the lives of men like these. All true men love to hear of noble actions. Tell how the Victoria Cross was won upon a field of battle by the pluck and dash of one who risked his life to save that of a comrade, and you will never fail to find a sympathetic audience—all honour to the gallant soldier! But there is also another sort of heroism—the heroism of noble endurance and perseverance in the cause of truth, in the face of every discouragement, with no friendly voice to cheer, no friendly eye to witness. How often has such heroism been exhibited by missionaries who have devoted their lives, amidst uncongenial surroundings to teaching what they held to be truths dearer to them than life itself. Such heroism has not been confined to one age or to one denomination. It was shown by St. Paul and others in the first century, it was shown by those who reclaimed Great Britain and the other countries of Europe from barbarism and pagan rites. It was shown by the Great Jesuit Missionaries, one of the first of whom was Francis Xavier. What a life was his! Consider what travel meant in the middle of the sixteenth century, and read then the records of those ten years from the day he landed at Goa to the day when, in 1552, he died at the isle of St. John not many miles from this Hall, worn out by

malignant fever and at the threshold of the vast Chinese Empire he longed so ardently to enter, after having founded his mission in Japan and revisited India. Such heroism was shown by the Moravian brethren who, half a century before the founding of other Protestant Missions, laboured from the West Indian Islands to Ceylon to spread the knowledge of a better life. But it seems to me that the great revival of missionary enterprise began about a hundred years ago. In the History of the 19th century, written by Robert Mackenzie, occurs, incidentally, a short chapter on Christian Missions, and I will, with your permission, read a brief extract. Speaking of Protestant Missions, he says :—'In the foremost rank of powers destined to change the face of the world, stand Christian Missions. These may almost be regarded as products of this century and the imposing magnitude which they have gained is altogether recent. Their beginnings were so small as generally to avert hostility by securing the contemptuous indifference of those who might have been unfriendly. There are few things in human history that wear an aspect of higher moral grandeur than the opening of what are now our great missions. One or two men sent by this Church and by that are seen going forth in obedience to a command spoken eighteen hundred years ago to begin the enormous work of undermining heathenism and reclaiming the world to God. Among the glories of the century, is none greater than this. All other enterprises of beneficence must yield to this magnificent attempt to expel debasing superstitions and convey into every heart the ennobling influences of the Christian religion. The success already attained gives sure promise of results the greatness of which we, as yet, but dimly perceive. . . . The early suggestion of missions was received with disfavour. When in 1795 some good men invited the Church of Scotland to give encouragement to such enterprises the representatives of that body declined the invitation. They could not well argue against imparting to heathens that gospel which it was the business of their own lives to teach. Nevertheless the proposal was unacceptable. One clergyman deemed it visionary; another wished the result to be attained by prayer and waiting; a third saw revolutionary tendencies in every form of united action and trembled for the constitution. On grounds such as these the Church of Scotland by an overwhelming majority refused to sanction missionary effort.' But Scotland has nobly made up for that since. 'A year or two later a young Scottish gentleman—Robert Haldane—resolved to sell his patrimonial estate and, along with two friends, to spend the remainder of his days in teaching the gospel to the people of Bengal. They applied to the directors of the East India Company for permission to reside in the country and follow this occupation. The Directors declined "for weighty and substantial reasons" to admit within their domain any man who came on such an errand.' Now this was the state of things at the very time the London Missionary Society was founded in 1795. 'That Society was founded in no sectarian spirit. Its founders and first constituents were connected with the Church of England, with various sections of the Presbyterians and with the Congregational body, and the constitution of the Society was strictly undenominational.' If Christianity is a true religion its truths should be made known to all nations. The object of the London Missionary Society is the same as that of the Baptist Missionary Society, which is slightly its senior, the same as that of the many other Societies which were founded later on. I take that object to be to spread the knowledge and benefits of Christianity among the millions to whom they are alike unknown. Is not that a noble and beneficent object? Missionaries are human, and must sometimes make mistakes. But that is the noble and beneficent object of their ambition. To attain that object the London Missionary Society has laboured for a hundred years and it is to commemorate the Centenary of that Society that we are assembled here to-day. I now call upon the Right Reverend Bishop to propose the first resolution.

Bishop Burdon, who was received with applause, said—Mr Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—I beg to move the following resolution :—'That this meeting congratulates the London Missionary Society on having completed one hundred years of work among the nations and with feelings of deep thankfulness to Almighty God for the blessings with which, in many lands, that work has been attended, assures the Society of continued interest in its labours.' I am very glad to have this opportunity of showing my sympathy with the London Missionary Society by moving this resolution. That Society has made its mark on many lands during the last hundred years. I have had the pleasure and privilege of knowing many of its agents in China, from Dr Medhurst downwards through the last forty and more years. Its work has been carried on by a succession of able men who have secured the respect both of Chinese and Foreigners. We have not met here to-day to discuss Missions as carried on by different Societies. Plans and methods differ, but the principle of Missions to such a people as the Chinese is the same in all. It is, as I understand, to set forth that principle that this meeting has been called. It is to give us, who are engaged in Missionary work for and among the Chinese, an opportunity of stating in a plain, straightforward, business-like way the *rationale* of Missions. The whole system of Christian Missions springs from the life and character and teaching and suffering and command of our Lord Jesus Christ. He set before Him but *two* objects in His life on earth :—the planting of His Church in the world, and His Death. He did not come merely to scatter a few truths and teachings broadcast among the multitudes who followed Him from place to place, without taking any heed as to where they fell. His object was to gain the whole world for God, and to this task He set himself; and how did He do it? He selected, tested, trained, taught the few who became His intimate followers, not for their own good only, but that they and those who should receive and transmit their message should ultimately become the purifying element in the world. He impressed on, his first disciples and through them on all who should receive their message and carry it on, that they were to be in the world as *salt* to purify, as *leaven* to change its character. In speaking to you for a short time on the dissemination of Christianity in the world, I will refer to the first efforts made in the Roman Empire, and then to the need of similar efforts in China. Both are founded on the same principle. Christianity is not so much a religion—one of the many religions of the world. It is a LIFE. Its great object is to reproduce the Life of Christ in every man who accepts it. It has been cast into the world as a means of regenerating society, high and low, everywhere. Without the beginnings at least of this regenerating process, a nation sinks into a source of danger to itself and to the world. We all have some idea as to what the moral state of the Roman Empire was when Christian influence first began to touch it. It was enough to appall the first followers of Christ as they went out to try to influence men. Moral corruption reigned everywhere. In spite of the teachings of the Greek and Roman sages—of Socrates and Plato and Aristotle, Cicero and others, in spite of the system of stoicism which in many respects approached so near to Christianity, the moral condition of society was at its lowest. The ruling Power was represented by such a monster as Nero, the upper classes followed suit, and the laws affecting children, women, the poor, the weak, the slaves, were oppressive and cruel. Children were mere chattels, the *property* of the father to do as he liked with them. He had the power to *kill* or *sell* or *throw them away*. History records the cases of 3 Romans of age and position who were executed by their fathers. The earnings of a son belonged to the father during the father's life-time. The daughters were in worse case still, being often exposed or strangled at their birth. Deformed children, whether boys or girls, were killed as soon as born. Children that were exposed became food for wild beasts; if gathered by witches or beggars, they first maimed them in order to expose to passers-by and get alms. If saved by a stranger, it was for slavery, if a boy; for prostitution, if a girl. Married women, too, were considered as mere chattels. They were hardly considered capable of virtue except of a low type. The husband had absolute control over her. Everything was done to show the contempt felt for and manifested toward women. Under Roman law the husband had the power of life and death. Slaves were a very large class, especially numerous in the City of Rome. They far outnumbered the ordinary population. The stoics wrote and spoke strongly about man's natural rights and the duties of those who govern. These have been handed down through the ages, and have been reproduced in modern nations. But they excepted *the slave*. They never dreamt of applying their excellent principles to him. They were as consistent with their principles as many Christians of the present day are with their faith. Some of the most heartless acts of cruelty recorded in history are those of these very men. For instance, a wealthy citizen of Rome had promised freedom to a slave and had broken his promise. The man, enraged and disappointed, assassinated his master. By law in such cases, all the slaves under the same roof should be executed. This was discussed in the Great Assembly when national affairs were settled, and it was determined that the law should be carried out. The slaves, all innocent, to the number of 600 were executed. Another Stoic is said to have put a slave to death merely to afford a spectacle to a guest who had never seen a man die. Another amused himself by feeding his fish with fragments of his mutilated slaves. Into this seething mass of cruelty, oppression and moral corruption Christ sent His apostles and followers, and Modern Europe is the result. True, it can hardly be said to be fully regenerated yet, but the principle of true personal and national regeneration is in its midst and is working without intermission. The old barbarism of the Roman Empire was changed before it passed away, and now just laws, happy homes and regenerated lives are to be found in every country of Christian Europe. Hence comes our civilization. The salt still keeps its savour, the leaven its power. If the Roman Empire needed such a process and its successors have so benefitted by it, surely the same process is needed for China. We know something of its internal condition. To say nothing about the fleecing and bribery and corruption that exist and the cruelties that go on continually in the yamens of the Empire, almost the same evils exist in China in the treatment of children and women and slaves as in ancient Rome. A father may sell his son; if he kills him his punishment is simply banishment. The earnings of a son are not his own but his father's, though he may be married and may have a family of children. Thousands of new-born girls are drowned or smothered every year. The law forbidding these cruelties is a dead letter. Deformed children are killed at once, if the father so desires. The foot-binding of girls is a cruel custom which causes pain for years, perhaps for a life-time. Girls are not educated. Put all these things together—the squeezes and dishonesties of the officials, high and low, the pupilage of sons, the ignorance and disablement by foot-binding of the mothers, and the fearful cruelties of the Yamens—and say if it is any wonder that the Chinese, as a race, are degenerating. There is neither moral nor physical backbone in China. The mighty giant collapsed before little Japan, and does not know that it did so! Just as in the old Roman Empire, as in the present effete Turkish Empire, China has a civilization and a vast literature of its own, but both are utterly lacking in moral power. The so-called disciples of Confucius in their official positions are a byeword for chicanery, corruption and oppression. The whole system of Government in China is wrong. High officials are only allowed a trifling amount of salary, and therefore are obliged to squeeze every one squeezeable in order that they may enrich themselves and be in a position to present large gifts to their superiors from whom their next appointments are to come. 'China,' as Mr Norman wrote in the *Contemporary* the year before last, 'China stands for darkness and savagery. Her science is ludicrous superstition, her law is barbarous, her punishments are awful, her politics are corruption, her ideals are isolation and stagnation. In thousands of Yamens throughout China men are tortured every day, hung up by the thumbs, forced to kneel on chains, broken with heavy bamboos, their ankles cracked, their limbs broken.' If this is the character of those who govern what is that of the people likely to be? To say that no regenerating principle is needed in China beyond the teachings of Confucius is to deny the most patent facts, and yet Mr Hayllar, once a resident of Hongkong, in an article contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* on the Kucheng Massacre says that 'there do not exist any reasons for the Christianizing of China except from the standpoint of the missionaries themselves.' All we can say, in reply to such a wild statement is that all the reasons for the Christianizing of the Roman Empire by which England and other countries of Europe have benefitted still exist for the Christianisation of China. Every advance in Christian Missions is a step in civilization. The minds of those so brought under Christian influence are opened to think of the purpose of life and its meaning; hearts are touched with sympathy and compassion for the weak and the ignorant and the poor. A new light is thrown on life and old evil customs get gradually changed. But this takes years with individuals, centuries with nations. Barbarous customs and laws die hard. Christianity took hundreds of years before it began to touch the ruling classes in the Roman Empire, and even yet, after two millenniums, much remains to be done in Christian countries. But the seed is there, and it has still its ancient power. So will it be with China. After nearly a hundred years of work, all we can say is that the beginnings of Christianity are manifest in almost every Province of China. There are thousands of true native Christians scattered up and down in the country. These are the seed of the future. There are no doubt many converts who are not true, but that is not confined to missions in China. Have you ever tried to realise the position of the true native convert among his fellow-countrymen in China? There is a good description of him in a recent missionary magazine. By his baptism he incurs the hatred of his relatives and friends. He cannot any longer take part in the idolatrous rites of ancestral worship and so he is cast out by his relatives. Last year in one of the districts of Fukien Province the houses of Christians refusing to contribute to the religious ceremonies and processions were torn down, and the families thrust homeless into the streets. If the convert belongs to the scholarly or the Official Class, all hope of his promotion is at an end. Such converts, too, show their sincerity by faithfulness to Christianity and to their teachers in time of persecution. In the recent riots in Szchuen Province when Churches, Schools and other Mission property were destroyed and the Missionaries were compelled to leave, the Native Christians stood manfully by them, rendering aid as far as possible; and afterwards, notwithstanding the absence of their pastors, they met together, whenever practicable, for Christian worship. It is true that native converts are employed in the Missions in various capacities as Catechists, teachers of schools, assistants in hospitals, servants, and so on, but their remuneration is very small. Still some would rather take that small remuneration and keep within the influence of their Christian teachers than higher remuneration in the service of their heathen fellow-countrymen. Such converts are to be found in every Mission. It is such as these who bring in converts from heathenism, and not the Foreign Missionary. I do not know if there are any here old enough to remember in connection with former troubles in Ireland the title of 'Cheap Police' as applied to certain Ministers of the Gospel there. Their teachings and their influence did far more towards the quieting of the country than all the efforts of the Government, and they cost the Government nothing. Missionaries are the 'cheap police of civilization in China. They live among people in country towns and villages, and use every effort to make friends among the people. They show themselves friendly, they open schools, they teach all that will listen, they give medical help to the sick. They get but small remuneration from their Societies. Many as we know have to take their lives in their hands in isolating themselves from the open ports just as the early missionaries did in the Roman Empire. Sometimes these lead to naval demonstrations or demands for compensation, but the protection of foreigners as such, and not as missionaries, is the object aimed at. The last outrage—more awful in some of its details than any ever perpetrated in China—is outside of any possible compensation. No blood-money, however large, will ever be accepted, and no compensation in any form will ever be even discussed. It is men and women of this kind who are laying and will continue to lay the foundations of Christianity in China. (Loud Applause.)

Dr E. J. Eitel, Government Inspector of Schools, said—I rise to second this Resolution. To encourage you in congratulating the L. M. S. on having completed a century of centuries of successes, I need not refer to the great men, such as Williams, Moffat, Livingstone, who have made the London Mission famous. Their names have become household words in the whole civilized world. With their work you have been familiar from your childhood. Leaving such examples of extraordinary success to speak for themselves, I will confine myself to a humbler topic, to the work of the L. M. S. in Hongkong. Though there are no such phenomenal world-stirring success to report here, the work has borne fruit such as deserves your recognition. Considering that, since the L. M. S. commenced work here, several thousands of Chinese have been baptized by their agents, that tens of thousands have been medically relieved in their hospitals, that hundreds of thousands of copies of the Chinese version of the Bible, and tracts innumerable, have been issued from the London Mission Press, that, besides preaching to heathen and Christians in chapel and church, the agents of the L. M. S. have continually and effectively laboured in Hongkong to aid all the other Missionaries in China to gain a thorough grasp of the intricacies of the Chinese Classics and of the several forms of Chinese religion, that the Nonconformist section of this community have been materially helped by the London Mission in establishing and maintaining the local Union Church, that the Government also has received substantial assistance from the agents of the London Mission in the promotion of local education,—surely there are reasons enough for congratulating the L. M. S. on the measure of success which has so far attended their work in Hongkong. I am sure, however, that nothing is farther from the minds of the local agents of the L. M. S., past and present, than to put themselves forward as specimens of successful workers. I know they would rather confess to shortcomings in many respects. But one thing most certainly they do claim—and this is what I consider as the chief evidence of real success—viz., that the arm of the Lord has not been shortened even in Hongkong, that the Gospel, as preached here, has over and over again asserted its power over the hearts of men, that the Spirit of God is at work also among the Chinese connected with the L.M.S. as in other churches, and that for all this the glory is to be given to God and to God alone. When I call upon you, accordingly, for an expression of thankfulness to God, in this connection, it is tantamount to saying that the Missionaries themselves do not claim to have achieved any particular success by their own personal merits or efforts. In view of the greatness of the charge committed to them, which amounts to nothing less than bringing individual souls in all parts of the world to accept Christ as their life, and in view of the apparent impossibility of the thing as an undertaking of men, the Missionaries fully recognize their personal helplessness. Yet, assured as they are that it is God's cause and God's work and that His Spirit is operating through and in men, they may well 'laugh at impossibilities and cry it shall be done.' This being so, I feel sure that this Meeting and the whole community of Hongkong accept, with gratitude to Almighty God, the fact that the success of the L.M.S. and that of all other Christian Missions, here and elsewhere, depends not upon the abilities, efforts or wisdom of the missionaries, but exclusively upon the power of Him who has declared it to be His will that *all* men should be saved and come to the knowledge of the truth. But in further desiring you, as a representative meeting of Hongkong residents, to assure the L.M.S. of your continued interest in its labours, I have to face the question whether this community takes any interest in mission work at all. I am happy to say that to my personal knowledge Hongkong merchants have, as a whole, always taken a generous interest in mission work, and particularly in medical and educational mission work, whenever it was fairly and adequately put before them. Every flourishing European firm in this Colony sets annually a liberal sum aside for charitable and missionary purposes. It redounds to the credit of Hongkong merchants that this practice, which dates from the first starting of this Colony, is continued to the present day in the face of many disappointments caused by contact with native converts, actual or pretended, who only too often are no better Christians than we ourselves are, or, at some time or other, have been. No doubt, criticism and adverse criticism abounds. But what of that? It is only on the surface. If you hold a postage stamp up against the light, you see a hidden crown which is ordinarily invisible. I verily believe that if you were to take hold of an average Hongkong merchant, or say any typical Englishman, and hold him up against the light of God's truth, you would see a genuine friend of Christian Missions, perchance in the very man who most keenly criticizes and condemns individual missionaries or some particular methods of their work. There is something in mission work which irresistibly commends itself to the intellect and conscience of every enlightened Englishman. He looks upon himself and other British merchants as the legitimate representatives of the nation's commercial and industrial interests, and in his recreative amusements also he delights in the consciousness that he is giving expression to that energy which distinguishes the Briton from other nations. But he cannot help feeling that the pursuit of commerce, like that of pleasure, has a root of selfishness in it, and that the daily round of commercial occupations, even when systematically relieved by sports, does not fully satisfy his mind, nor adequately express all that is in him of the typical Englishman's character. He has a soul above dollars. The Puritan element has after all deeply tinged the national feeling. The millions of pounds sterling that are annually subscribed at home for mission work, the ever-increasing numbers of missionaries of all classes of society that are sent abroad from year to year, testify to him with the irresistible logic of hard facts that it is the fixed determination of an increasingly large section of the British public that the gospel shall be preached in every land. And so the missionary, formerly looked upon as a mad-brained intruder, then as a detestable nuisance, has now become as legitimate a representative of the British nation as the merchant himself. But, whilst crediting the Hongkong community with a measure of interest in, and respect for, mission work, I must also say that far more scope might be given to this, often latent, appreciation of a noble pursuit. Commercial competition is so keen and so engrosses a man's time, while the national desire for recreation absorbs his remaining leisure hours, that very little time, energy and thought is left for higher things. Some indeed manage to combine active interest in religious work with arduous commercial pursuits, but there are only too many who, amidst this whirligig of business and pleasure, neglect their inward life and starve their religious instincts. Indeed, there are numbers of men in this Colony, and ladies too, who whilst at home were effective Christian workers and zealous in the cause of Missions, but whose ardour has been repressed by life at high-pressure. I appeal to them to rekindle and fan into flame their interest in a work which, as God's cause, they still have at heart. Finally, as to those who object to the smallness of the success achieved and to the slowness of progress made, I would say remember it is God's work and not men's, let the seed which is being sown have time to grow, and give an almighty and all-wise God the margin of eternity to justify himself in.

The resolution was put to the meeting passed unanimously, and the Rev. Dr Chalmers was called upon to reply.

Dr Chalmers said—Ladies and gentlemen, I am very proud to stand here as the representative of the London Missionary Society and to receive the hearty cheers of this large assembly on its behalf. But I am afraid to stand up here to make any speech after the eloquent and most impressive speeches which we have just listened to. I thank God for permitting me to be here to listen to those speeches, and I do not think that I can improve upon them but can only say 'Amen' to every word to which you have all listened. We were informed by circular that our speeches were to be confined to about ten minutes. I think the last two have gone on about half an hour each. I am determined that my speech will not extend much beyond ten minutes. (Laughter and applause.) Therefore, I will read you have I have here written down. My Society will be much gratified I am sure to receive the message of congratulation, of thankfulness, and of continued interest in its labours which you are to send from this remote British Colony on the borders of the great Chinese field. To missionary societies, as to most residents in Hongkong, the Colony derives much of its importance from its proximity to the mainland of China. For more than half-a-century it has served as a safe basis for missionary operations, as well as for many other peaceful and profitable pursuits. We rejoice in your prosperity as you rejoice in ours, and we all join in heartiest thankfulness for the blessings of the past, and in good hopes for the future. I must say how glad we of the London Mission are to have Bishop Burdon come here to-day to propose this resolution. The noble men—Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Independents—who founded this Society thought their week of enthusiastic meetings was the 'funeral of bigotry.' But the world had to wait a century more for that blessed consummation. To-night we are doing our best to sound another death-knell. To us at least bigotry is not alive. Our common faith and love in the gospel of God has killed it. Our interest in imparting the blessing which exists, we believe, nowhere else for our race but in this gospel to the Chinese nation, has killed bigotry. I must also make mention on this occasion of the distinguished generosity of the Hongkong community. Once in particular, when we wanted $8000 towards the site of the Alice Memorial Hospital, I had a pleasing experience of this. Europeans of various creeds, Jews, Parsees, Chinese, all contributed and made up the sum in a few days. And my friend Dr Thomson could tell of much more like this that has been done. It is cheering to think that so many around us who may differ widely in opinion on many things, are perfectly agreed that we ought not to neglect the interests and well-being of our neighbours. Far different have been the conditions under which agents of this and of kindred societies have commenced, and carried on to success, the evangelization of nations and tribes beyond the pale of Christianity and without the protection of the British flag. We who live here in perfect security are free to speak in the highest terms of the noble heroism and self-sacrifice of our brothers and sisters, who in times past, and even in our own, have worked in situations of eminent peril, and not infrequently become the victims of cruel barbarity, in their efforts to impart the blessings of the gospel to the savages. Once and again, when one or more brave ones fell, others stepped into the breach, and the victory was won. Tribes and chiefs once the most hostile to the missionaries have been transformed by the Gospel of the grace of God into friends, and have become active helpers and pioneers. Thus the large Island of New Guinea is now being evangelised mainly by natives of the South Sea Islands, whose fathers were savages and cannibals in the beginning of the century. If there are any here much interested in missions, and wanting to know more about them and to understand them better, let them if they have not read the book already, by all means get and read the story of the last hundred years—as told by Silvester Horne—a true story and not a fiction. Let them read all about John Williams, the martyr of Erromanga, or the stories of Moffat and of Livingstone in Africa, and I think they will find them quite as interesting, certainly much more useful reading' than 'King Solomon's Mines' or 'Meeson's Will.' But now as to China, which concerns us most nearly. It seems to me that history is being made in China in a marvellous manner at the present time, and we perhaps do not realise the momentous nature of things that are happening, as it were, before our eyes. We cannot see the end. But we can hope. I do hope and [believe] that Christianity is slowly but surely leavening this great nation. The agencies are all imperfect (God and His Gospel are perfect); we may freely admit that we are, some of us, very imperfect. Perhaps feeble, perhaps foolish,—other people, especially the newspapers, will know. Still we have learned not to interfere with each other too much. I have; I simply try to be an honest man before God, and to be always doing something with a good intent myself. God uses all agencies, even the feeblest and foolishest. China is just now receiving into her heart,—invisibly it may be,—and in small grains it may be—what our Master would have called the salt of the world,—that without which this human world hastens to corruption. There are always forces ready to oppose what is good. And they come into operation when success begins. It is not the mere presence of the missionary in the interior of China, it is not his holding public meetings, and men and women coming promiscuously together to hear him, and see him, and see his wife and family if he has such. You will see the same sort of gathering any day round a puppet-show. But it is in the first instance the man of God that excites opposition. I speak of the ideal missionary; I care not to what society he belongs—the Francis Xavier, William Carey, or Robert Morrison. It is to his honour and honesty, his tenderness and devotion, his obvious belief in an ever-present, all-seeing, impartial, and merciful God,—in short, his character—which creates alarm. As he holds up, in one hand the commandments, and in the other the Gospel of mercy and the Love of God, he is to that community a phenomenon, a novelty. They are astonished, they are frightened. Only a few poor, oppressed, and suffering creatures are drawn, it may be, for many a day. Only a few. The masses say he has come hither to turn the world upside down; and of course all those who think that the world is right side up for themselves, object to its being turned upside down,—and at times they become furious. As it was in the days of St. Paul so it is in these days in this land. Wherever there are human beings there is solidarity of some sort. The solidarity of Chinese is outwardly very pronounced. It looks like granite. But it is disintegrated granite, or disintegrating granite. It is doomed to crumble under the strain of events which have come in recent years, and are coming in the near future. No matter what may be the motives of Japan, or Russia, or France, or Germany, or Britain—good or bad—they cannot leave China alone. And she crumbles at every touch. We have the utmost horror of war—war is surely a gross barbarity. But when war is permitted, as in the case of Japan, one begins to hope that good may be worked out of the terrible soil. China has been in some measure awakened, chastised and humbled, and her corruption has been exposed. She feels that she needs reform. How is corruption like hers to be reformed and good government given to her, but by the fear of God which is the beginning of wisdom? That and that only is going to create a true cohesion and solidarity among a people disintegrated by selfishness, falsehood, and oppression. Poor China! My heart bleeds for her! Lord Jesus! as thou hast come to other lands in the past, even so come now to China! (Loud applause).

Mr Whiting, one of the Hon. Secretaries of the Committee promoting the meeting, gave a short statement of missionary effort in this Colony.

In an eloquent speech, which we are compelled to hold over till to-morrow, the Rev. G. J. Williams, Union Church, proposed the following resolution :—'That this meeting expresses its appreciation of the objects and the work of Christian Missions in this Colony, and its hopes for their continued success.'

Commander Risk seconded.

Mr Wong Shing said—Ladies and Gentlemen, I support this Resolution, 'That this meeting expresses its appreciation of the objects and work of Christian Missions in this Colony and its hopes for their continued success,' because I consider myself as one of the earliest fruits of Christian Missionary labour, being one of the earliest pupils of the Morrison School. The first Missionaries that I came in contact with were the Rev. W. C. Milne, in the year 1840, and Dr Hobson, a Medical Missionary. They both lived in Macao at that time with two American Missionaries, Dr Bridgman and Mr Williams. In the year 1841 the Principal of the Morrison School, the Rev. S. R. Brown, was obliged to leave the Mission School to take a trip to Singapore and Malacca for a change of air; and the Rev. Mr Milne took his place in the school. After the return of Mr Brown to Macao, in 1841, he resolved to move the Morrison School to Hongkong. Mr Brown, Dr Hobson and some of the Morrison School boys came to visit Hongkong, in 1842, in a Portuguese Lorcha, to seek a place for a School-House and a Hospital. When we arrived here we found that this Island was nothing but rocky and barren ground, there were no foreign houses, and only 4 or 5 Chinese houses between the villages of Wong-nai-chung and Pokfulam. We employed a Chinese guide who took us all round in one day, and at night we were obliged to go on board the Lorcha to sleep there. Mr Brown selected the top of a Hill near the Wong-nai-chung valley for the Morrison School, and the London Mission selected the same hill for a Hospital. The school was moved to Hongkong in the year 1843. I suppose you all know that Morrison School was supported by the Foreign Merchants in China to commemorate the name of Dr Morrison, who was the first Protestant Missionary sent out by the London Missionary Society to China. In 1846 Messrs Yung Wing and Wong Fun and I were sent to the United States to complete our education there. In 1849 my health failed, and I was advised to give up my studies and return to China. Mr Yung Wing was graduated in the Yale College and Dr Wong Fun got his diploma in Scotland. After I returned to China, I was employed by Col. Marshall, the American Minister to China, as his Interpreter and Clerk. In the year 1864 I was employed by H. E. Ting Yat Cheong to teach the English department of the Shanghai Government School. In the year 1878 I was appointed by H.E. Chun Lan Pun to be the Chief Interpreter of the Chinese Legation to the United States. After staying 3 years in the States, I returned to Hongkong in 1881 by way of England and France. I take this opportunity to thank the Missionaries for their good work and the friends of the Missionaries for their support of the Missionary cause.

The Rev. C. Bennett replied on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, and then the Chairman called upon the Rev. T. Pearce.

The Rev. T. W. Pearce, London Missionary Society, said—I have been asked to join in the reply to this resolution recording your appreciation of the objects and work of missions in Hongkong. For myself and in the name of my colleagues in the different missions, I thank you for the hearty goodwill to which you have given expression. It is cheering to remember that friends and helpers of Christian Missions have always been found in the non-missionary communities. Our earliest local mission records tell us that Morrison, the pioneer Protestant Missionary to China, lived, on his first arrival in the country, at the house of an American merchant at Canton. Dr Legge has acknowledged in his books, the kindly co-operation of merchants in this colony as contributing to the efficiency and success of his labours. These are historic instances, and many more might be quoted. My own experience, which I am sure is the common one, has proved that some of the missionary's best friends are to be found in the diplomatic service, in the Army and Navy, in the Foreign Customs and in the mercantile community. That by far the larger number of those who ought to sympathize with us have withheld their sympathy is, however, a patent and to us a sad fact. We have been asking one another whether the causes of this seeming estrangement do not lie in part with the missionary body. Our earnest desire is that one result of this meeting may be to establish closer and more kindly relations between the missionary and non-missionary communities. Now, I have no hesitation in affirming at the outset that where the objects and work of missions are rightly understood there is sure to be sympathetic appreciation from 'all who profess and call themselves Christians.' There is but one answer to what is called 'the Missionary Question.' Christians, whether missionaries or not, are bound to carry forward the evangelization of the world. The main object of all mission work is to preach Jesus Christ, to witness always and in every place that the Son of God took upon Him our nature, and died to save men from sin. That great object is kept in view in our manifold activities. To make this plainer let me deal briefly with some of the mission work now being done in the colony. Take for example Bible Revision and distribution. Some of the more scholarly among us are engaged in the revision of the Chinese Scriptures. They are doing this work not merely as scholars but also as being themselves men whom the Bible has inspired and as knowing its power to inspire wherever it is read or preached. Their object is to give to the Chinese who have long had the wise words of human teachers, the Divine Word. I am sure that all who value the Bible, and have found in its pages a clear instruction and a motive power to godly living, will be one with the missionaries in this part of their work. There are on this platform missionaries who spend no inconsiderable portion of their time and energy in preaching the doctrines of the Bible. The buildings in which they meet their congregations are not so prominent as your churches; nor are these 'preaching halls' as they are termed to be ranked among the ornamental structures of the Colony, yet they are we venture to say worth a visit, by those who have the time at their disposal, and who have also the inclination to see for themselves this form of mission effort. Such persons would find (if they came at the appointed hour) attentive audiences assembled, and teachers using their endeavours to present Christian Truth in a manner native and natural; not preaching, perhaps, but expounding in an unconventional conversational way great Christian themes. You would see men striving earnestly to adapt their methods to their audiences, and I think you would be reminded of the apostolic saying 'Made all things to all men that I might by all means save some.' Your appreciation of missions would not be lessened by personal knowledge of what is attempted in the 'preaching halls.' I am sure I may appeal to you on behalf of the educational work of the various missions. To the ladies present I would say we ought to rejoice that in Hongkong so many Christian ladies are devoting their lives to the task of teaching Chinese women and girls. These Christian ladies are helping to train a new generation of wives and mothers. This means a new family life, and it means also a national life purified and sweetened at its sources. If our work is to be sound and lasting, education must form part of it; and the object in maintaining mission schools is an education not general merely but distinctly Christian. Further knowledge of mission schools in the Colony would, I am confident, tend to further appreciation of mission work. Medical work in the hospitals and dispensaries is an integral part of the Hongkong missions. Already Medical mission work has done much to allay prejudice and remove opposition. It exhibits Christianity not merely as a religious faith but as a great moral force. Our colleagues in the medical missions present the ethical side of Christianity the aspect which the Chinese can understand readily, namely, that of self-sacrificing compassion and active benevolence. In medical missions the aim is to combine healing with preaching in such a way that the 'ministry of healing' may be the means of revealing divine compassion for human helplessness and woe. Here, too, we are, I think, on safe ground, when we say we are satisfied that the more you know the more likely you are to appreciate Medical Missions. There is another branch of mission work which, I think, must appeal strongly to all present—I refer to the Orphanages, Asylums and Foundling Houses maintained by the Missions of the Colony. This, too, is 'ho sz,' as the Chinese say—good or charitable work. Young lives are saved, children are rescued from want and suffering, and trained in knowledge and purity and in the fear of God. For more detailed information concerning the work missions in Hongkong have done, and are doing, I must refer you to the printed statements. We are far from boasting of results; we are not self-confident but self-critical of our methods; we are desirous to learn from all who can teach us to do better work. At the same time, we are devoutly thankful for what is accomplished, and we are sustained by a great hope. We share the opinion that China is on the eve of great political and social movements. We believe that these movements will usher in the grander triumphs of Christianity. Widespread and determined opposition to the new religion is inseparable from the old order of things. That old order is changing and will change until there is an overturning and a reconstructing on other foundations of the national life. Western civilization, in which this Colony furnishes one of the best object-lessons, is winning its way in China; side by side with the advance of civilization and as an essential part of it we look for the advance of Christianity. This alone will insure to the New Civilisation purity, permanence and perpetuity. Its best elements must be developed under Christian influences. The secret of civilisation, it has been truly said, is contained in the summary of St. Paul. It means—Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report. Our one desire in the present is to use to the best advantage opportunities for Bible revision, for preaching, and teaching, and healing. This meeting to-day affords gratifying evidence that our friends in the Colony will regard our work with quickened interest, with more thoughtful consideration, and with truer sympathy. (Applause).

The Rev. W. Musson, Wesleyan Church, said—I venture to think that the object for which this meeting was held has been attained. The Committee hoped to 'make some of the facts respecting missions more widely known, and to arouse a deeper interest in Christian Missions in general.' After the able speeches to which we have listened and the response you have given to them, the Committee must feel that they have not laboured in vain. A deep and wide knowledge of the work Christian Missions have done in China and are doing cannot fail to arouse sympathy in Christian hearts. The London Missionary Society well deserves the gratitude of this Colony for the founding of Union Church and the support it gave in earlier years to English work in this Colony, for the Missionaries who have so ably filled its pulpit, not least amongst whom is their Missionary who occupies that pulpit to-day,—and Mr Bondfield's work is known to us all. A new bird colony has just been introduced into Southern Saxony with wonderful success, and is being watched with great interest. Herr von Prosch was recently awarded a gold medal for his labours in introducing tropical birds with their beautiful plumage and fine song into Germany. Despite the ridicule of many they stand the climate well. What this man did for the bird-life of Germany, the Missionary is doing for the moral and spirit life of China to-day. They are introducing those great moral and religious truths which lie at the base of the European character; principles which have made the English nation what she is—the Emancipator of the Slave, the Friend of the Oppressed, the Queen of Commerce. The great religious movements of England are the epochs that mark her great strides in true and lasting progress. The Christian nations are in the front rank to-day and they owe their position to the Christianity they have espoused. Christ is the Prince of Life, of Commerce, of Art, of Ethics; the Masterpieces of the world have been wrought under His influence. It is the Christian who builds the finest ships, plans the great enterprises of the world and fights the winning battles of to-day, and every factory chimney that is raised in a foreign land is a church spire, a testimony to Heaven pointing to its builder's God. We do well to think of the skin-painted, cave-dwelling Briton when we shrink from the coolie, and to ponder the causes of difference in his descendants when we contemplate Foreign missions. Does our duty end when possessed of these truths? Christ gave to us a new standard of proprietorship—the real standard; He taught us that we possess lastingly only what we share. That has been England's standard; it is the Missionary's standard; shall we depart from it now?

Can we whose souls are lighted
With wisdom from on high;
Can we to men benighted
The Lamp of Life deny!

Nay, Nay.

Waft! waft! ye winds His story,
And you ye waters roll;
Till like a sea of glory
It spreads from pole to pole.

The resolution I have the honour to propose is like the National Anthem at the close of the programme; though started on the platform, it is heartily taken up by all; we all join then and so shall we now. I have great pleasure in moving that 'The best thanks of this meeting be given to the Hon. W. M. Goodman, for his kind and catholic action in taking the chair at this meeting.' (Loud applause).

Mr D. R. Crawford seconded, and the Chairman having acknowledged, the proceedings were brought to a close.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

(From Japanese Papers.)

FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND KOREA.

Tokyo, Feb. 25.—According to telegrams received from the Japanese Ministers to various foreign countries, the feeling towards the late coup in Korea is almost unanimously one of indifference, and it is suggested that Japan and Russia should endeavour to arrange matters between them.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Feb. 25.—It is reported that the Government has determined to co-operate with Russia in Korea, and that advances have already been made to Russia with this object. Russia is said to have willingly agreed, and it is probable that some working arrangement has been made.

THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN KOREA.

Seoul, Feb. 23.—The new Ministry has engaged a Russian at 150 yen per month to teach the Russian language at Seoul.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS:—At *Kowloon*—Kong Beng, Chowfa, Namoa, Princess Wilhelm, Empress of Japan.
Cosmopolitan—On Sang, Martha.
Aberdeen—Strathleven.

RACHALS and Brinsmead's Pianos have no rival for tone, strength and appearance.—W. Robinson & Co.

W. ROBINSON & Co. have 150 Pianos for Hire on Monthly Payments, also Pianos returned from Hire cheap.

'I DON'T think it's fair, Josiah,' said Mrs Chugwater, as the attendants bathed her sprained ankle with soothing lotions and wrapped bandages about it. 'You're the one that always carries the accident insurance policies, and I'm the one that's always getting hurt.'

'How did you come to lose your job on the road?' asked the sympathizing friend. 'Oh, just by accident,' answered the ex-brakeman, a far-away look coming into his eyes as the vision of the freight wreck rose before his mental vision.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, March 4, 1896.

OPIUM—	New Patna, cash,...	787½
"	Old " cash,...	805
"	New Benares, cash,	775
"	Old " cash,	800
"	New Malwa, credit,	760
	Allowance, Taels,...	16/32
"	Old Malwa, credit,.	770
	Allowance, Taels,...	4/8
"	Persian, Oily, cash,...	—
	Allowance, Taels,...	—
"	Persian, Paper tied	770/800
	Allowance, Taels,...	80/86

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, March 4, 1896.

BAROMETER—	9 A.M.	30.10
Do.	1 P.M.	30.08
Do.	4 P.M.	30.06
THERMOMETER—	9 A.M.	60
Do.	1 P.M.	59
Do.	4 P.M.	59
Do.	(Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	56
Do.	Do. 1 P.M.	56
Do.	Do. 4 P.M.	57
Do.	Maximum	60
Do.	Minimum overnight	61

Notices to Consignees.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's S.S. *Chelydra* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. of the 5th Inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns at East Point.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, March 3, 1896. 487

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Kriemhild*, Captain TH. FÖRCK, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before MONDAY, the 2nd March, at Noon.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LD., and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th March will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th March, at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 29, 1896. 471

STEAMSHIP *SALAZIE*.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex S.S. *Bagdad* and *Sidon*, and from Bordeaux ex S.S. *Antilles*, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables—are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LD., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 4 p.m. TO-DAY (Saturday), the 29th Inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 7th March, at Noon, will be subject to rent, and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before SATURDAY, the 7th March, or they will not be recognised.

All Damaged Packages will be examined on FRIDAY, the 6th March, at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

C. TOURNAIRE,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, February 29, 1896. 468

SHELL LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship *Spondilus* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns in Wanchai where delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the office of the Undersigned before Noon on the 8th Inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 4th Instant.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 10th Instant, will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 2, 1896. 470

Intimations.

Waterbury Watches.

SERIES 'L' or Lady's Size @ $4.50 each.

Do. 'J' or Gent's do. @ $4.50 do.

Do. 'E' or do. do. @ $2.00 do.

Apply to

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

8, *Queen's Road Central.*

Hongkong, December 28, 1895. 2404

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes**, should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough**, Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats**, and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

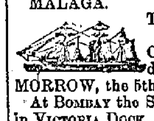
For Sale by A. S. WATSON & Co., *Chemists.*

Shipping.

Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SANDAKAN AND KUDAT.



The Steamship
Centaur,
Captain WILLIAM, will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 5th Instant, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 4, 1896. 428

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIENTSIN *VIA* SWATOW.



The Steamship
Kweiyang,
Captain DAWSON, will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 6th Instant, at Noon.

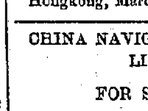
For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 4, 1896. 413

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
(FLORIO & RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG & BOMBAY,
Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, (LEGHORN), and GENOA; also VENICE, TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC LEVANTINE, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, up to CALLAO. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD; also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.



The Steamship
Letimbro,
Capt. DI MARCO, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 5th March, at Noon.

At BOMBAY the Steamers are discharging in VICTORIA DOCK.

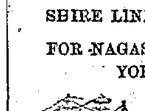
For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 4, 1896. 459

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



The Steamship
Glenfruin,
Captain DARKE, R.N.R., will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 5th Inst., at 4 p.m., instead of as previously advertised.

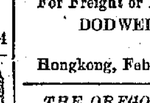
For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 3, 1896. 415

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



The Co.'s Steamship
Diomed,
Capt. BARTLETT, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 5th March.

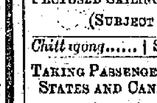
For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 19, 1896. 334

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR FOOCHOW.



The Steamship
Kashing,
Capt. HOPKINS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th Instant.

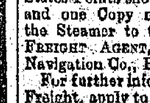
For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 3, 1896. 486

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.



The Steamship
Pacting,
Captain GYLES, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 3, 1896. 490

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.



The Steamship
Carmarthenshire,
Capt. E. SINCOCK, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 7th March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 29, 1896. 470

THE OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1896.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Chittagong.....	Saturday...	14th March.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO FOR UNITED STATES AND CANADA AT THROUGH RATES.

The Steamship
Chittagong
will be despatched hence for HONOLULU, VICTORIA, B.C., and PORTLAND, OREGON, via KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the 14th March.

Consular Invoice of Goods for United States Points should be in QUADRUPLICATE, and one Copy must be sent forward by the Steamer to the care of the GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SHEWAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 26, 1896. 441

Shipping.

Steamers.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
(UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT).

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, VENICE, FIUME AND TRIESTE.

(*Taking Cargo at through rates to* CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT *and* ADRIATIC PORTS).



The Co.'s Steamship
Maria Teresa,
Captain V. GHEDZMANN, will be despatched as above on or about SATURDAY, the 7th March.

Cargo will not be received on board after 3 p.m. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SANDER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 29, 1896. 473

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



The Co.'s Steamship
Tantalus,
Captain HANNAH, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 14th March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

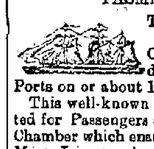
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 25, 1896. 439

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(*Calling at* PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS *and taking through Cargo to* ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)



The Steamship
Guthrie,
Capt. MCARTHUR, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about 15th Instant.

This well-known steamer is specially fitted for Passengers and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Meat, Ice, etc. throughout the voyage. A duly-qualified Surgeon is carried.

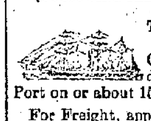
For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 3, 1896. 494

FOR NEW YORK *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

(FOLLOWING THE S.S. *Falladon Hall*).



The Steamship
Queen Olga,
Captain HARRIS, will be despatched for the above Port on or about 15th March.

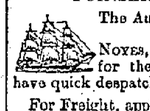
For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN & Co.

Hongkong, February 25, 1896. 449

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.



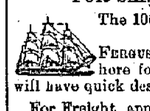
The American Barque
Coloma,
NOYES, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN & Co.

Hongkong, March 3, 1896 489

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.



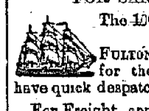
The 100 *A.I.* British Ship
Brodick Castle,
FERGUSON, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN & Co.

Hongkong, December 5, 1895. 2277

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.



The 150 *A.I.* British Ship
Queen Elizabeth,
FULTON, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN & Co.

Hongkong, February 18, 1896. 388

Mails.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship *MIRZAPORE*, Capt. J. R. LENDON, R.N.R., carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on THURSDAY, the 12th March, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. (This Steamer connects at Bombay with the S.S. *PENINSULAR*, leaving that port on the 4th APRIL, for LONDON Direct).

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed *vid* Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to

ALF. WOOLLEY,
Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, February 26, 1896. 466

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, *VIA* THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Coptic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)...	FRIDAY, March 6, at daylight.
Gaelic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu).....	SATURDAY, Mar. 21, at noon.
Belgic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)...	WED'DAY, April 8, at noon.

THE Steamship *COPTIC* will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *vid* NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA, on FRIDAY, the 6th March, at Daylight, connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passengers Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates and particulars of the various routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, March 2, 1896. 261

U. S. Mail Line.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Rio de Janeiro (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ...	THURSDAY, Mar. 12, at noon.
City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama).....	TUESDAY, Mar. 31, at noon.
China (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu).....	THURSDAY, April 16, at noon.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship *CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO* will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *vid* NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 12th March, at Noon, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination, the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, February 24, 1896. 432

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. & L.M. Edburgh, L.R.C.S. & L.M. Edburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Boxes by all Chemists.

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and to the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and CANADA and to EUROPE.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, $490.
Excellent accommodation. First class Table. DOCTOR and STEWARDESS carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK, $850.
The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA, $225.
Rates of Passage to other Points on application.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Hankow.....	3,594	Tuesday	Mar. 10.
Tacoma.....	2,549	Tuesday	April. 7.
Victoria.....	3,167	Tuesday	May 5.

THE Steamship *HANKOW*, Captain W. S. ORR, sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 10th March, will proceed to VICTORIA (B.C.), and TACOMA (Wash.), *vid* SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate, and *one copy must be sent forward by the steamer* to the care of The Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 p.m., on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 10, 1896. 328

RICKMERS LINE.

REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE FROM BREMEN, MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP AND HAMBURG, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL TO PENANG, SINGAPORE HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.

FROM HOME.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE NEW ELEGANT STEAMERS OF THE RICKMERS RIGEMILLING, SHIPOWNING AND SHIPBUILDING COMPANY OF BREMEN.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS).

Dorothea Rickmers...	3,846 | December.
Deike Rickmers.....	3,700 | January.
Maria Rickmers.....	5,500 | February.
Helene Rickmers.....	3,233 | March.
Sophie Rickmers.....	3,249 | April.
Ellen Rickmers.....	5,500 | May.
Elisabeth Rickmers...	5,500 | June.

FROM THE EAST.

VIA SINGAPORE
TO HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, and other Continental Ports, if sufficient inducement offers.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM and ROTTERDAM).

PROPOSED SAILINGS.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS).

Dorothea Rickmers...	3,846 | March.
Deike Rickmers.....	3,700 | April.
Maria Rickmers.....	5,500 | May.
Helene Rickmers.....	3,233 | June.

THE Steamers are all FIRST-CLASS RISKS and are supplied with all the modern Appliances and powerful Engines.

For further Particulars, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January, 1896. 40

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

UNDER MANAGEMENT OF THE ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION COMPANY OF NETHERLANDS INDIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS).

JAVA-HONGKONG-YOKOHAMA-KOBE-AMOY-HONGKONG-SINGAPORE-JAVA.

FROM HONGKONG TO JAVA.

S.S. *Germania*.....March.
S.S. *Cassius*.....April.
S.S. *Federation*.....May.

TO JAPAN.

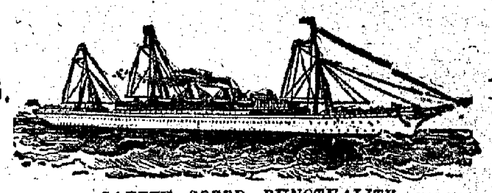
S.S. *Federation*.....April.
S.S. *Germania*.....May.
S.S. *Cassius*.....June.

General Agents for China & Japan:
LAUTS, WEGENER & Co.

Hongkong, February 29, 1896. 482

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1896.  1896.

SAFETY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE,
VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.
(*Calling at* SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)
Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. GEO. A. LEE, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 18th Mch/96.
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. ARCHIBALD, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 8th April/96.
EMPRESS OF INDIA....Comdr. H. PYBUS, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 29th Apr/96.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months £100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, etc., apply to

D. E. BROWN, *General Agent,*
PEDDER STREET.

Hongkong, February 19, 1896. 393

To Let.

TO LET.

'LARKSPUR,' UPPER RICHMOND ROAD. Seven Rooms and Tennis Lawn.

Apply to

MR. L. SIMON,
Banque de l'Indo-Chine.

Hongkong, November 5, 1895. 2069

TO LET.

5-ROOMED BUNGALOW 'RHEDA,' BONHAM ROAD.

Apply to

CHINA MERCHANTS' S. N. Co.,
No. 22, Praya West.

Hongkong, January 25, 1896. 201

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES—
HOUSES in RIPON TERRACE.
No. 3, ALVESTON TERRACE.
No. 17, LYNDHURST TERRACE.
No. 6 VICTORIA VIEW, KOWLOON.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.

Hongkong, February 25, 1896. 233

TO LET.

NO. 3, WEST VILLAS.

Apply to

G. C. ANDERSON.

Hongkong, December 4, 1895. 2264

TO LET.

1ST FLOOR of No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, suitable for OFFICES or DWELLING ROOMS.

No. 2, DUDDELL STREET, suitable for OFFICES or DWELLING ROOMS.

Apply to

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, November 30, 1895. 2223

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1894, £11,671,018 2s. 2d.
Authorised Capital.....£3,000,000.0.0
Subscribed Capital.....£2,750,000.0.0
Paid up Capital.....£687,500.0.0
Fire Funds.....£2,410,992.7.3
Revenue Fire Branch.....£1,646,856.18.7

HAVING been appointed AGENTS of the above Company we are prepared to Accept EUROPEAN and CHINESE RISKS at Current Rates.

SHEWAN & Co.,
Agents.

13 July, 1895. 1300

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(*Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne A.D. 1714*).

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED, £450,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP, £180,000.
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £2,700,000.
TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME, £350,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENT of the above Society in Hongkong, is prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.

HARRY WICKING,
Praya Central.

1421

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1824).

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
TOTAL FUNDS AND SECURITY.....£2,480,053
NET ANNUAL FIRE PREMIA.....£757,478

HAVING been appointed AGENTS of the above Company we are prepared to Accept EUROPEAN and CHINESE RISKS at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1896. 12

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

BRODICK CASTLE, British ship, Capt. R. M. Ferguson.—Shewan & Co.

Notice of Firm.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

MESSRS. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. have This Day been appointed SUB-AGENTS of the above Company.

1st January, 1896.

S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong.

WITH Reference to the above we are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
82 *Sub-Agents.*

Intimations.

WINDSOR HOTEL, HONGKONG.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, situated in the elegant Building known as 'CONNAUGHT HOUSE,' offers First-Class Accommodation to Residents and Travellers.

Passenger Elevator, from Entrance Hall to each Floor, in charge of experienced Attendant.

Favourable Arrangements made for Families and for Monthly or Extended Periods.

P. BOHM,
Proprietor and Manager.

Hongkong, November 24, 1894. 1997

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG,
Cabinet-maker and Art Decorator,
from SHANGHAI, has opened a
FURNITURE STORE
at No. 3, WYNDHAM STREET,
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name,
Where HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Has been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ld., and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference may be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. "LI KWONG LOONG furnished "the Annexe to our Dispensary and "gave us every satisfaction.

(Sd.) "A. S. WATSON & Co., Ld."

ORDERS punctually attended to and CHARGES MOST MODERATE.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, April 13, 1895. 712

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS Commodious and Well-appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, has just been thoroughly re-decorated, renovated and re-furnished, and a NEW WING has been built, which commands magnificent Views of the Harbour and mainland of China.

SPECIAL WINTER RATES,
(FROM 1ST NOVEMBER TO 31ST MARCH).

One person, per day	$3 to $ 3.50
One person, per week	20.00
One person, per month	80.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per day	5.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per month	110.00
Married couple (occupying two rooms) per month ...	$120 to 130.00
Extra Bedroom, per month	20.00
Extra Bedroom, per day	1.50

For further Particulars, apply to

THE MANAGER,
New Victoria Hotel.

Hongkong, October 10, 1895. 1892

FOR SALE.

Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's List includes the following WORKS by Dr. EITEL:—

EUROPE IN CHINA: The History of Hongkong, from the beginning to the year 1882. Hongkong, 1895. $6.50.

HANDBOOK OF BUDDHISM: A Sanskrit-Chinese Dictionary. Second Edition. Hongkong, 1888. $2.50.

THREE LECTURES on BUDDHISM. Third Edition. Hongkong, 1884. $1.50.

FENGSHUI: Rudiments of Chinese Natural Science. Hongkong, 1873. $2.00.

CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTON DIALECT. Four Volumes, with Appendix. Hongkong, 1877. $10.00. Bound, $11.50.

CHINESE SCHOOLBOOKS. Translated. I. The Trimetrical Classic. II. The Thousand Words Poem. $0.50 per set.

Hongkong, August 9, 1895. 1478